



See Folio. 2959

3013-3016

Diag. Cht. No. 2550-1

3013

Department of Commerce and Labor  
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Superintendent.

State: *Alaska*

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Sheet No. 3013-3016

LOCALITY:

1909

CHIEF OF PARTY:

*C. L. Guillian*

TOPC

& HYDC

3013

3014

3015

3016

2959

2960

2961

2962

File under 2959

Department of Commerce and Labor  
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

*J. H. Williams*  
Superintendent

State: *Alaska*

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Sheet No.

LOCALITY:

1909

CHIEF OF PARTY:

*C. F. Williams*



Top sheets 2961, 2962, 2959, 2960  
Hyd " 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016

U. S. SURVEY  
LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES  
1909-1909

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT No.

Marmot Bay and East Coast of Afognak Island.

The topographic sheets of which this report is descriptive embrace the following parts of Afognak Island, Tonki Cape, Peril Cape to Cape Kazakof, also the shore line of the N.W. side of Marmot Island.

Afognak Island from a distance appears to be a series of ridges of about 2000 ft elevation running north and south with valleys between the ridges. From the hill tops, this impression is verified but the entire section lying west and northwest of Izhut Bay is found to be low and rolling with a number of small lakes, and <sup>is</sup> well timbered.

The eastern coast line is in general very rough and forbidding. Soil is a slaty rock which erodes unevenly and leaves large boulders along the beaches. In many places the cliffs rise perpendicularly from the water.

Tonki Cape is about one hundred feet in elevation and is not especially prominent. A whitewashed tripod (  $\Delta$  Cape 1909 ) stands on the highest point of the cape, some 40 meters from the edge of the bluff marking the end of the cape. A number of large rocks lie off the cape which <sup>have</sup> caused the point to bear an ill name among seamen. A rock which bares at low water lies



about 1/4 mile North (Mag) from the cape and this appeared to be the outer limit of the reef. The steamer Yukon rounded the point not more than 1/2 mile distant and no signs of reefs were noticed other than those mentioned.

Spring tides run strongly around Tonki Cape.

A marsh from 1/4 to 1/2 mile in width fronts Marmot Strait from Cape Tonki southward. The ridge on which  $\Delta$  Tonki is located rises abruptly on the eastern and western sides but slopes northward easily and gradually. The vegetation consists of alder brush and high grass, along the lower slopes while the summits are bare.



Afognak Island, Marmot Straits

about four miles south of Tonki Cape.

*TP* The beach along Afognak Island from Tonki Cape southward consists of a low bluff from ten to twenty feet



high, ~~and~~ numerous boulders and small islets fringe the beach and lie offshore sometimes several hundred yards distant.

Marmot Island appears as a high brown tableland, from a distance. Its elevation varies from a thousand to twelve hundred feet. Scrub timber and underbrush prevail below the five hundred foot contour; above only moss and grass may be found. The island's appearance is desolate and barren.

The eastern shore is precipitous, the bluffs rising to a height of five-hundred or more feet. The western shore is also rough and steep; bluffs of moderate height face Marmot Straits. There is a bight in the center of the western shore, with a small sand beach, and a couple of houses stand here. . Kelp-patches extend some distance off the bight. The Yukon was not anchored in this bight, although it is possible that a vessel might find some shelter therein.

A rock about six feet above high water lies off the northern point of the bight mentioned in the preceding paragraph. It was located by triangulation and appears on the sheets as 'Yau'. Kelp extends nearly 1/4 mile outside of this rock. The Yukon was anchored north of and well inside of the rock. Found the bottom all rocky and uneven and strewn with large boulders. Kelp grows very thick and extends a long distance off shore. The weather was very calm while at anchor

in this bight yet there was a continual swell.

Marmot Island is <sup>in</sup>unhabited. No evidence of minerals was seen in the limited portion touched by this party. At one time, an effort was made to establish a cattle and blue-fox breeding-station on the island. The effort was attended with scant success, and has been abandoned for some years. At that time, a bull and a number of cows were left on the island by the Alaska Commercial company. No signs of cattle were seen by the party. It is supposed that the cattle are all dead, or that only a couple of head exist in a wild state.

Sea Lion Rocks were located by triangulation cuts and computed . ( See list of geographical positions for latitude and longitude) The vessel at no time was nearer than three miles of the rocks. At that distance, there appeared to be two rocks ,the larger about 50 ft above sea level, and several hundred yards across. The smaller rock is about 20 feet high. A reef awash at low water was also located about 1/2 mile northeast of Sea Lion Rocks.

trends

Coast of Afognak Island, about south by west from Tonki Cape to Pillar Cape, a distance of 14 1/4 miles. In this section of coast, are three small coves. The two northern bights are apparently foul, and are slight indentations in coast line. The southern bight ,about three miles north of Pillar Cape, offers

anchorage with poor shelter for vessels. This bight was called King Cove, by Captain Z. Moore, formerly of the S.S. DORA. It is an indentation of about 1/2 mile deep and 1 1/2 miles in length. An exposed reef is off the northern entrance (O "Mod") with high precipitous bluffs behind. A steep rocky point is in the center of shore line of the cove (O "Willie") with a small sand beach on <sup>each</sup> either side. Numerous kelp-patches lie near shore on each side of the cove, and the beach indicates that at times a terrific sea rolls in.

A small lake, about 1/4 mile long, is just beyond the sand beach on the southern shore. The southern side of the entrance is marked by a detached hillock of about 300 feet height with a tripod on highest point (Δ "Steep"). The eastern and northern faces of the hill are perpendicular bluff. The Yukon anchored in the center of the cove, several ship-lengths off the kelp

along the southern shore, in from 4 to 6 fathoms, sandy bottom. Soundings off O "Willie", on the point in the center of the bight, gave 10 fathoms, sandy bottom.

It would be expected that Marmot Island would break a north-east swell, but any sea-breeze caused a heavy swell in the cove, because of tidal currents in the Straits. The swell caused the little Yukon to bob about like a cork. The anchorage is not recommended.

Pillar Cape, the eastern point of Izhut Bay

and the southern point of Marmot Straits is marked by a prominent pin<sup>n</sup>acle or "priest" rock. (O Pin) The shore rises abruptly to a height of five or more hundred feet at the cape, and the bluffs continue until King Cove is reached on north side, and about a mile to westward <sup>to</sup> a small cove.

Marmot Strait is included between Marmot Island and that part of Afognak Island between Tonki Cape and Pillar Cape. Its width varies from 2 1/2 to 5 miles, length is about 10 miles. The progress of the seasons' work did not permit sounding out the straits. Apparently it is deep and clear in the center. Shore line is fringed with outlying rocks. Until surveyed, vessels should give either shore a berth of 3/4 mile. Spring tides run very strong, the current estimated at 2 to 3 knots, Neap tidal currents rarely exceed one knot. The tide floods North.

Izhut Bay is a deep bay lying between Pillar Cape and Peril Cape. Its average width is three miles, depth seven miles northwestward.

Two small bights lie a short distance west of Pillar Cape and are separated by a high point. Anchorage may be had in the second bight in the center of the cove, 8 fathoms over sandy bottom. The Yukon anchored close-in in five fathoms, sand. There is a small lake or salt lagoon some three

hundred yards from the beach. The beach itself is apparently the building up of the bar formed of soil deposited by the small streams after the heavy rains.

Report claims an hours portage leads to the head of the western arm of Tonki Bay or Fine Bay. ( The first bay west of Tonki Cape on north coast of Afognak Island) There is a low valley at this place with hills of 1600 feet on either side. Looking through this valley from Seal we saw Cape Chiniak. The valley is filled with heavy brush . A number of bear trails were seen from Edge mountain.

The head of Izhut Bay is divided into four arms. Good anchorage may be had in the northern arm, which is probably the bay called Saposa Bay by Davidson. A vessel to make this bay should keep midchannel and pass on the northern side of the small island in the channel, anchoring in 7 to 9 fathoms , mud bottom beyond the island in the center of the arm. The passage on the southern side of the island is narrow with depths of 2 1/2 fathoms. The least sounding of the Yukon in passing out on the northern side of the island was 5 fathoms. This arm of the bay, like each of the others is perfectly protected, and has no high hills near by to cause ~~wilhywaws~~ <sup>wilhywaws</sup>.

Anchorage may also be had in the second arm. A rock bare at low water lies a few meters off the southern

shore near the entrance. Midchannel course<sup>s</sup> should clear all dangers. soundings in entering gave 10 to 12 fathoms and no bottom. Anchor about 1/2 mile from the head of the bay in 9 fathoms ,hard bottom.

A rocky islet about 60 feet high ,steep and premineral<sup>t</sup> lies 1/4 mile off the end of the point between the second and third arms.

The third arm of the bay is decidedly the largest, but did not appear to offer anchorage. Shoreline is all bluff.

The southern arm offers fine anchorage. This is probably the bay called Whale or Kitei<sup>13<sup>th</sup></sup> by Davidson. This arm is about three miles deep terminating in a circular basin about one mile in diameter. A salmon stream enters on the south side of the basin. Entire shore line is wooded, as indeed is the whole of the Izhut Bay country. A small island lies in the approach to the basin. The Yukon passed on the south side of this island. A rock ,bare at low water, is 50 meters south of the island. Another rock ,bare at low water lies off the point on the north side of entrance to the basin proper.

A valley extends toward Little Afegnak from this basin and report says there is a trail to that village.

Low country extends from the head of Izhut Bay to the mountains on the western sides of Afegnak Island some 15 to 20 miles distant.

The shores of the bay are well timbered. Water may be obtained in any of the bights as small streams are



numerous.

No dangers were seen in the bay ,however Kelp extends a short distance off all points in the bay. Peril Cape is high and prominent. The summit of the hill is six hundred feet(estimated) and not over 1/8 mile distant from the water. A rocky ledge lies at the foot of the cape and sunken rocks project about 1/8 mile off shore.

Tent Rock ,so called by this party because of the rock's conical shape, is a prominent pinnacle rock about 100 feet high, very sharp, with the upper portion covered with yellow moss . It lies about 1/4 mile from Peril Cape.

The coast line from Peril Cape to Cape Izhut recedes, forming a bight about 3/4 mile deep. Shore is high and rough, mostly bluffs from 200 to 500 feet high.

Cape Izhut is a prominent headland about 250 feet high at  $\Delta$  Sharipof and is heavily timbered along the top of the bluffs.

Duck Bay is a bay about 3 miles deep and 7 miles long lying between Cape Izhut on the east and Cape Kestromitino on the west. The shores are high bluffs. A round conical island about 150 feet high lies in the center of the bay with numerous exposed rocks to the eastward. Anchorage may be had in the first small bay west of Cape Izhut, Anchorage should be taken eastward of the small islet, 30 feet high, in



in the center of the cove , in 6 to 7 fathoms water over sand and mud bottom.

At the head of the next bight to the west is the fishing village of Little Afognak, and the bight is called by the same name. The population consists of from 10 to 25 persons. Anchorage may be had off the village. Enter from the west side of the island which is in the center of Duck Bay, keeping midway between the island and the large rock, bare at 3/4 tide to the northward, and anchor in center of the bight.



Cape Izhut showing  $\Delta$  Sharipof; Pillar cape to the right with Marmet Island in background.

A portage is reported from Little Afognak to Whale or Kitei Bay about five miles to the northward.

The next cove was called Mary Anderson Cove as the remains of an old schooner of that name were



found on the beach in the bay. A small vessel may enter the inner anchorage and lie with from 4 to 8 feet water at low tide. The Yukon used this anchorage a number of times lying a short distance from "Mary". The outer anchorage is poor, bottom uneven, and beach fringed with a border of kelp some distance from shore.

From this cove to Cape Kostromitinof, the shore is bordered with high bluffs with no distinguishing features.

A rock bare at  $3/4$  tide lies  $1/8$  mile southeast from Cape Kostromitinof. (See @ Bare)



#### Cape Kostromitinof

Cape Kostromitinof is high and prominent. The outer line of the bluff is about 150 feet high. Top of the bluff is heavily wooded.

Cape Kazakof <sup>23</sup> three miles west of Cape Kostromitinof



is not remarkable. A small islet ( $\Delta$  Nub) lies near by.

Danger Bay lies between Cape Kostremitinof and Cape Kazakof and extends northward a distance of nine miles. Its shores are high and wooded

In the entrance to the Bay is a small precipitous island about 60 feet high with several rock islets extending southward from it. (*Parrot Island*)

Two rocks awash at low water lie  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile south of the island. Vessels entering Danger Bay should guard against these rocks as they are the only dangers not visible.

An exposed ledge of rocks, 30 feet high, lies 2 miles S.S.W. from the island.

Pillar Rock is an isolated pinnacle rock, prominent, of 35 feet height, which lies  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.S.W. from  $\Delta$  Parrot. There are a couple of rocks which bare at half tide  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile north from Pillar Rock.

Marka Bay is a narrow indentation, one half mile long, just south of Cape Kazakof.

A number of rocks which bare at low water lie south of Cape Kazakof and Marka Bay; the outer-most rock is distant  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles about S.S.W. from Cape Kazakof and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.S.E. from Alexander Island. Reference to the hydrographic sheets will give further information concerning these rocks. The region is not liable to be traversed by vessels.

Entrance to Danger Bay may be had either side

of Parrot Island, as the party called the small island on which  $\Delta$  Parrot was located because of the large numbers of sea-parrots or puffins nesting there. Courses may be laid off on the sheets. To enter on the west side of Parrot Island, pass Pillar Rock and the rocky ledge <sup>farther</sup> ~~farther~~ north,  $3/4$  mile on the port side, with  $\Delta$  Slip on the quarter. Haul over to the west until a water-fall north of Cape Kozakof is ahead or a bit on the starboard bow. Hold this course until the range Pillar Rock and  $\Delta$  Slip is passed, when mid channel courses will clear all dangers.

Entering on the east side of the island ~~ground~~. Cape Kostromitinef one fourth mile distant and hold mid-channel courses entering.

A shoal with a least depth of 24 feet lies  $3/4$  mile S.W. from Cape Kostromitinef.

Anchorage may be had in the small bight on the eastern shore of Danger Bay some three miles from Cape Kostromitinef. The Yukon anchored at the head of the south arm of this bight in five fathoms, with mud bottom. A vessel of the size of the Explorer would find it advisable to moor head and stern to use the inner anchorage. Outer anchorage give good shelter except in north west gales when the full force of the wind strikes into the cove, however there can be but a small choppy sea.

Anchorage may be had also in the head of the bay



where however the bottom is hard and rocky.

A range of hills from sixteen hundred to two thousand feet high extends along the western side of the bay. On the other side a ridge extends northwest from Cape Kostromitinef toward the high hill on which

Duck Mountain was located. This hill is the most prominent in this section and is especially noticeable from Duck Bay. It is about 2100 feet high, top is blunt and round while the last five hundred feet slopes at an angle of from  $30^{\circ}$  to  $45^{\circ}$ .

It was reported that there was a portage of 5 hours from the head of Danger Bay to Paramanef Bay on the west side of Afognak Island. Also that there was a chain of small lakes between the two bays.



Typical coast line  
of Duck Bay and other  
bays of Afognak Island.  
O Hug in Duck Bay.



Hydrography. The water is in general very deep .consequently soundings were not spaced closely nor were lines run close. The greater part of the sounding was done with a Cosmos Sounding Machine. Stranded wire and the standard registering sheave, which registers the *length* of wire passing around the sheave and not the number of turns of the drum, were used. The vessel was brought to a stop and each cast was perpendicular.

Attention is called to several soundings which indicate the desirability of further development which for various reasons could not be completed the past season.

Three miles north east of the Triplets a sounding of 15 fathoms was found with from 40 to 100 fathoms surrounding it.

There is a decided shoaling <sup>with</sup> irregular bottom three miles south of Cape Izhut. Also a 38 fm. patch with 50 on either side five miles S. E.S.E. from the same cape.

A bank with from 25 to 50 fathoms was found five miles north east of Spruce Island: the fifty fathom curve encloses a space similar in shape and lying parallel to Spruce Island.

Mention was made in the report accompanying a tracing of work south of Long Island of several suspicious soundings which should be investigated

when the hydrography of Chiniak Bay is completed.

An examination of the two P.D. spots some distance north east of Long Island was made and no signs of shoal found. The bottom was found to be irregular near Kodiak Rock and 11 fathoms found. To find this shoal, if it exists, with the lead will require a great deal of time while probably an improvised wire drag will prove or disprove its existence in a minimum of time. However the Yukon will be able to operate only a very small drag as the pulling boats are only a dinghy and a dory.

Methods of work There were no departures from the usual service procedures. The triangulation filled the requirements for tertiary work. Topography was done with a plane table, and contours were sketched in from the beach after elevation of the hill tops was determined by P.T. intersection and vertical angle.

Hydrography was done with the vessel, Especial care was observed that all soundings were "up and down", the vessel usually being stopped and backed. The registering sheave was used.

An Automatic Tide Gauge was maintained at Kodiak and sufficient observations taken at the local station in Danger Bay to reduce the soundings.

Changes An error in the ~~plotted~~ position of  $\Delta$  And was found. The old station, I feel sure, was recovered. The old tripod was found overturned at



the foot of a small grass covered knoll which marked the highest part of the island. A buried bottle was found on the knoll and the natives of Afognak stated that the signal had stood on that knoll. The island itself is correctly charted with reference to the signal,  $\triangle$  And is on the knoll on the extreme north end of the island. Its position was determined again by this party.

This descriptive report is intended to serve for the four topographical sheets submitted and for the four hydrographical sheets.

There was no sheet of positions prepared for the incomplete sheet "West shore of Marmot Island" as all points were located by triangulation.

Respectfully submitted.

*C. G. Quillian*

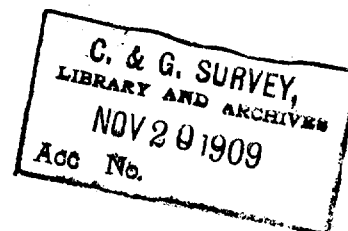
Assistant, C. & G. Survey,

Chief of Party and

Commanding Str. "Wukon".

Department of Commerce and Labor

3013



Department of Commerce and Labor

Coast and Geodetic Survey

O.H. Tittmann, Superintendent,

Entrance to Danger Bay

Alaska

Scale 1/20 000

Soundings in Feet

May - October

1909

Steamer Yukon

C.G. Quillian, Assistant,

Chief of Party.

Protracted and Plotted by field party.

Hyd Shut As 3013

July 14, 1910.

There are a number of struts on this sheet which have not been developed.

The records were kept in a satisfactory manner.

H. L. Simons

V.E.C.  
Dec.1,1909.

Hydrographic Sheet No. 3013. -

*OLE dis*  
*12/2/9*  
*ATB*

Entrance to Danger Bay, Afognak Island, Alaska, by  
Asst. C. G. Quillian in 1909.

TIDES.

|   | Danger Bay<br>ft. | Kodiak, Staff No.1<br>ft. |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Mean lower low water, or<br>plane of reference on staff | 4.3               | 4.7                       |
| Lowest tide observed " "                                | 1.9               | 0.7                       |
| Highest " " " "   | 14.6              | 17.6                      |
| Mean rise and fall of tide                              | 7.2               | 6.9                       |

Coast and Geodetic Survey  
DEC 1 1909  
TIDAL DIVISION.

Afognak Is. Alaska

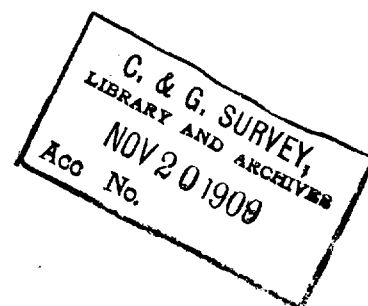
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3014

Statistics for DANGER BAY Sheet

Atognak Island Alaska

| Date    | Day | Miles<br>(Naut.) | Angles | Sdgs. | Boat used |
|---------|-----|------------------|--------|-------|-----------|
| July 20 | A   | 10.25            | 186    | 160   | Yukon     |
| " 22    | B   | 13.50            | 228    | 133   | "         |
| " 26    | C   | 2.25             | 30     | 15    | "         |
| " 27    | D   | 4.25             | 86     | 107   | "         |
| " 28    | E   | 8.50             | 148    | 104   | "         |
| Aug 4   | F   | 6.80             | 158    | 84    | "         |
| Sept 16 | G   | 7.25             | 34     | 313   | Dinghy.   |
|         | 7   | 52.80            | 97.0   | 916   |           |



Hyd Sheet No 3014

July 13, 1910.

This survey is probably sufficient for the area.  
There are, apparently, no suspicious soundings outside  
the 120 foot curve which need investigation. Inside of  
the 120 foot curve the survey is not complete.

The records are clear and well kept.

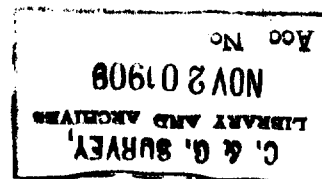
H. L. Simpson

# 3015

Department of Commerce and Labor

Coast and Geodetic Survey

O.H. Tittmann, Superintendent.



DUCK BAY

Alaska

Scale 1/20 000

Soundings in feet

May - October

1909

Steamer Yukon

C.G. Quillian, Assistant

Chief of Party

Protracted and plotted by field party

*David Smith*



3015

Statistics: DUCK BAY Sheet

Afognak Is. Alaska

| Date    | Day | Miles                | Angles | S'dgs. | Boat   |
|---------|-----|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| July 31 | A   | 9.0                  | 180    | 254    | Yukon  |
| Aug. 17 | B   | 9.5                  | 148    | 170    | "      |
| " 20    | C   | 19.0                 | 286    | 192    | "      |
| " 27    | D   | 16.0                 | 316    | 338    | "      |
| " 28    | E   | 1.8                  | 6      | 114    | Dinghy |
| " 28    | E   | 4.5                  | 72     | 68     | Yukon  |
| Sept. 2 | F   | 8.0                  | 114    | 57     | "      |
| " 15    | G   | 11.0                 | 142    | 71     | "      |
|         |     |                      |        |        |        |
|         | 8   | <sup>S</sup><br>78.8 | 1264   | 1264   |        |

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NOV 20 1909

Acc No.

V.E.C.  
Dec.1,1909.

HYDROGRAPHIC SHEET NO. 3015.

*DESD*  
*12/2/9*

Duck Bay, Afognak Island, Alaska, by Asst.  
C. G. Quillian in 1909.

TIDES.

|   | Danger<br>Bay | Kodiak<br>Staff No.2 |
|---|---------------|----------------------|
|   | ft.           | ft.                  |
| Mean lower low water, or<br>plane of reference on staff | 4.3           | 4.5                  |
| Lowest tide observed   "   "                            | 1.9           | 0.5                  |
| Highest       "       "       "       "                 | 14.6          | 17.3                 |
| Mean rise and fall of tides                             | 7.2           | 6.9                  |

Coast and Geodetic Survey  
DEC 1 1909  
TIDAL DIVISION.

Hyd. Sheet No 3015

July 14, 1910.

The ground is fairly well covered with the  
exception of the area inside of the 60 ft curve

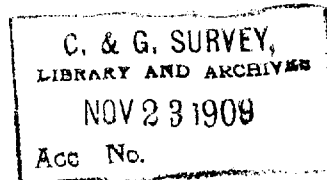
The records are clear and well kept.

H. L. Simons

3016

Department of Commerce and Labor  
Coast and Geodetic Survey

O.H. Tittmann, Superintendent.



M A R M O T    B A Y

Alaska

Scale 1/80 000

Soundings in Feet

May - October

1 9 0 9

Steamer Yukon

C.G. Quillian, Assistant,

Chief of Party.

Protracted and plotted by field party.

Statistics for:-

# CHINIAK and MARMOT BAYS Sheet

1:80 000

| Date       | Day | Miles | Angles | Sdgs | Boat        |
|------------|-----|-------|--------|------|-------------|
| May 24     | A   | 16.0  | 168    | 117  | Yukon       |
| " 26       | B   | 28.3  | 194    | 97   | "           |
| " 27       | C   | 16.5  | 162    | 98   | "           |
| " 28       | D   | 6.0   | 70     | 53   | "           |
| " 28       | a   | 1.1   | 60     | 98   | Whale Boat. |
| Sept 8     | E   | 9.0   | 66     | 53   | Yukon       |
| Marmot Bay |     |       |        |      |             |
| July 14    | A   | 24.5  | 202    | 200  | Yukon       |
| " 15       | C   | 20.0  | 108    | 71   | "           |
| " 16       | D   | 24.5  | 174    | 87   | "           |
| " 17       | E   | 34.8  | 134    | 67   | "           |
| Aug. 28    | F   | 4.8   | 18     | 9    | "           |
| Sept. 1    | G   | 15.0  | 44     | 22   | "           |
| " 2        | H   | 11.0  | 80     | 49   | "           |
| " 14       | J   | 3.0   | 18     | 9    | "           |
| " 15       | K   | 8.0   | 36     | 18   | "           |
| " 16       | L   | 9.0   | 44     | 22   | "           |
| " 21       | M   | 28.5  | 154    | 77   | "           |
| " 25       | N   | 23.0  | 146    | 73   | "           |
| <hr/>      |     |       |        |      |             |
| 18         |     | 283.0 | 1878   | 1227 |             |

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3016

# 2959

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Acc No.

Department of Commerce and Labor

Coast and Geodetic Survey

O.H.Tittmann, Superintendent

D A N G E R   B A Y

Afognak Island

Alaska

Scale 1/20 000

Contour Interval 100 Feet

Plane Table Survey by R.R.Lukens, Aid.

May - October

1 9 0 9

Steamer Yukon

C.G.Quillian, Assistant,

Chief of Party

Inked by field party

**Department of Commerce and Labor**

2959

U. S. SURVEY,  
LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES

NOV 20 1909

Acc No.

P.T. Sta. list to accompany Lange Bay Top. Sheet.

| Station  | Lat.  | Sec.<br>in<br>meters | Long.  | Sec.<br>in<br>meters | Remarks                                   |
|----------|-------|----------------------|--------|----------------------|---|
| Marka    | 58 03 | 1487                 | 152 38 | 970                  | a white wash mark                         |
| High     | 58 06 | 00                   | 152 36 | 840                  | " " " "                                   |
| Aft      | 58 08 | 1734                 | 152 35 | 948                  | " " " "                                   |
| Twin     | 58 05 | 442                  | 152 33 | 74                   | " " " "                                   |
| Speck    | 58 07 | 53                   | 152 33 | 730                  | " " " "                                   |
| - Bing   | 58 08 | 1852                 | 152 33 | 540                  | " " " "                                   |
| Right    | 58 10 | 742                  | 152 33 | 363                  | " " " "                                   |
| Left     |       |                      |        |                      | " " " "                                   |
| Treed    | 58 10 | 1714                 | 152 33 | 600                  | a small pole signal                       |
| Luk      | 58 11 | 775                  | 152 33 | 940                  | a white wash mark                         |
| Dab      | 58 11 | 1270                 | 152 34 | 180                  | " " " "                                   |
| Pole     | 58 11 | 472                  | 152 35 | 300                  | an upright 2x4 nailed to a root           |
| - Center | 58 10 | 1212                 | 152 34 | 34                   | A.W.W. mark on a large rock (mid-channel) |
| st       | 58 11 | 1575                 | 152 34 | 38                   | a white-wash mark                         |
| not      | 58 12 | 52                   | 152 33 | 954                  | " " " "                                   |
| at       | 58 12 | 332                  | 152 33 | 945                  | " " " "                                   |
| Here     |       |                      |        |                      | " " " "                                   |



POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS:

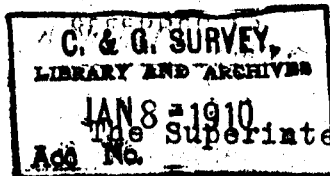
PRESS OFFICE:

ASSISTANT IN CHARGE

*Attach to descriptive  
report of Topog. sheet No. 2960*

COAST AND  
GEODETIC SURVEY

JAN -7 1910



Department of Commerce and Labor

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Washington

RECEIVED  
BY ASSISTANT IN CHARGE  
AND REFERRED TO

JAN 7 1910

*L. E. S. Jr.  
A. J. M.*

January 6, 1910.

The Superintendent,  
Coast and Geodetic Survey,  
Washington, D.C.

Sir;

Replying to yours of the 3d inst, requesting information regarding names given on my topographic sheets (Nos. 2959 and 2960) I beg to report that the name "Marka" which is given the small bay about a mile south-west of Kazakef Cape, Afognak Island, Alaska, is the name in local use around the villages of Kediak and Afognak, which are the nearest settlements to the bay. I was unable to learn the origin of the name, or its spelling, or anything further than it was in established local use.

The name "Peril" given to the cape or point on the western side of Izhut Bay was obtained from a blue print in the Coast Pilot Division, which attributed it to Mr Davidson. I did not hear this name used at anytime while in the field neither did I hear any name given to this point.

The bay called "Danger Bay" on the chart and in the geographical dictionary is called Kessakef Bay by the residents of Kediak and Afognak. This is apparently the same name as the "Kazakef" cape on the western side of

the entrance to Danger Bay and has <sup>Probably</sup> ~~probly~~ been applied to both the Bay and the cape.

The bay called "Izhut Bay" on the chart and in the dictionary is locally known as "Élu". (Pronounced as a long e). I was unable to get agreement in regard to manner of spelling and think that name to be a corruption of the one given on the chart, viz., Izhut.

Respectfully,



Assistant, C. & G. Survey.

# P.T. Sta. list to accompany Duck Bay

Sheet

| Station | Latitude | Sec.<br>in<br>meters | Longitude | Sec.<br>in<br>meters | Remarks  |
|---------|----------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|--|
| Bare    | 58 05    | 791                  | 152 31    | 250                  | a round top rock, awash at HW  |
| Find    | 58 06    | 927                  | 152 31    | 125                  | a white-wash mark on a high rock                                       |
| Fog     | 58 06    | 1723                 | 152 30    | 268                  | a small pole signal  |
| Lide    | 58 07    | 885                  | 152 28    | 878                  | a white-wash mark  |
| Nick    | 58 07    | 1648                 | 152 28    | 644                  | " " " "  |
| Boze    | 58 07    | 1100                 | 152 27    | 205                  | a small pole signal <sup>on isolated rock</sup>                        |
| Lin     | 58 08    | 103                  | 152 26    | 880                  | a white-wash mark <sup>about 10 ft high</sup>                          |
| Mary    | 58 08    | 672                  | 152 26    | 70                   | " " " "  |
| Wick    | 58 07    | 1390                 | 152 25    | 393                  | " " " "  |
| Key     | 58 07    | 1300                 | 152 24    | 910                  | " " " "  |
| Wreck   | 58 08    | 1222                 | 152 26    | 523                  | a wrecked schooner on beach in cove                                    |
| Church  | 58 07    | 1738                 | 152 24    | 200                  | Spire, Little Afoynak church   |
| Tash    | 58 07    | 410                  | 152 23    | 750                  | a white-wash mark  |
| Wack    | 58 07    | 335                  | 152 23    | 232                  | " " " "  |
| Hug     | 58 07    | 890                  | 152 22    | 695                  | " " " "  |
| Save    | 58 07    | 730                  | 152 21    | 840                  | a small sig. on an island <sup>near a 3/4" drill hole under rock</sup> |
| Sim     | 58 07    | 1170                 | 152 21    | 680                  | a white-wash mark  |
| Res     | 58 07    | 740                  | 152 20    | 498                  | " " " "  |
| Arc     | 58 06    | 1540                 | 152 20    | 618                  | " " " "  |
| Brass   | 58 06    | 880                  | 152 19    | 530                  | " " " "  |
| Mike    | 58 07    | 270                  | 152 18    | 778                  | " " " "  |
| Pete    | 58 07    | 1220                 | 152 17    | 573                  | " " " "  |
| Non     | 58 07    | 1052                 | 152 16    | 880                  | " " " "  |

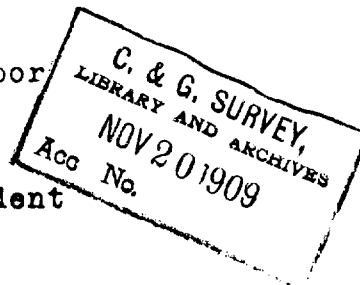
2960

*Unfinished sheet* 2962

Department of Commerce and Labor

Coast and Geodetic Survey

O.H. Tittmann, Superintendent



M A R M O T I S L A N D

Western Shore

Alaska

Plane Table Survey by R.R. Lukens, Aid.

Scale 1/20 000

May - October

1 9 0 9

Steamer Yukon

C.G. Quillian, Assistant,

Chief of Party

Inked by field party

**Department of Commerce and Labor**

P.T. Sta. list to accompany *Touki Cape*  
*Massachusetts*

C. & G. SURVEY,  
 LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES

NOV 20 1909

2961

| Station | Latitude | Sec<br>in<br>meters | Long                            | Sec<br>in<br>meters |
|---------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| Stand   | 58 16    | 1780                | 151 <sup>58</sup> <del>58</del> | 120                 |
| Pat     | 58 17    | 865                 | 151 57                          | 595                 |
| Pole    | 58 18    |                     | 151 57                          |                     |
| Bear    | 58 19    | 1765                | 151 57                          | 300                 |

Remarks

a white wash mark on a rock  
 " " " " " "  
 a WW mark with an upright 2"x4"  
 a white wash mark

Applied to Chart No.

8534 (1935), 1:80000, by J. W. McGuire.

20 Apr 48 8533 (T2960) 1:80,000 Nichols